

# ORIGINAL

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that there shall be published an edition of the Laws of this Commonwealth in which shall be contained the following matters, that is to say: the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto..."

This act, by the Virginia General Assembly, was the specific legislated instructions on what was, by law, to be included in the re-publication (a special edition) of the Virginia Civil Code.

The Virginia General Assembly had already agreed that all Acts were to go into effect on the day that the Act to re-publish the Civil Code was enacted. Therefore, if the 13th Amendment had not already been ratified, its official date of ratification would be as of the date of re-publication of the Virginia Civil Code: March 12, 1819.

8. However, there is evidence that the State of Virginia ratified the Amendment in 1812 and the documentation was either never forwarded to Washington or was lost when the Capital and records were burned in the War of 1812.

9. In 2003 -- A bill, House Concurrent Resolution 10, was placed before the New Hampshire legislature, to reaffirm New Hampshire's December 9, 1812 ratification of the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment... Known as New Hampshire House Concurrent Resolution 10

10. February 2003 -- Representative Marple, prime sponsor of the New Hampshire Resolution 10 above, sent the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment Committee copies of pages from the NH Journal of the Senate, Dated June 12, 1812, that has these surprising statements on pages 48 and 49:

Page 48:

"The following was received from His Excellency the Governor, by the Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I herewith communicate to the Legislature for their consideration, certain laws and resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Georgia, North-Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Vermont, upon the subject of amendments of the Constitution of the United States, together with letters from the executive officers of those States.

WILLIAM PLUMER\*  
June 12, 1812

Page 49:

"Voted, That Messrs. Kimball and Ham, with such as the House of Representatives may join, be a committee to take into consideration certain laws and resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Georgia, North-Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Vermont, and other documents accompanying the same, communicated this day by His Excellency the Governor, and report thereon. Sent down for concurrence."

11. The above entry in the Senate Record for New Hampshire clearly shows that Virginia ratified the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment prior to June 12, 1812. Early enough before that date that documents from Virginia reached New Hampshire evidencing their ratification of the Amendment. Governor Plumer, clearly states that he included copies of those documents with his transmittal letter to the New Hampshire Senate and House of Representatives.

12. The publication of the Constitution for the United States with the Laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia on March 12, 1819 clearly indicates that the Amendment was properly ratified by Virginia. They also knew there were powerful forces allied against this ratification so they took extraordinary measures to make sure that it was published in sufficient quantity (4,000 copies were ordered, almost triple their usual order), and instructed the printer to send a copy to President James Monroe as well as James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. (The printer, Thomas Ritchie, was bonded. He was required to be extremely accurate in his research and his printing, or he would forfeit his bond.)

13. There is no Constitutional requirement that any notification be sent to the Secretary of State, or to any other individual, that they had ratified the 13th Amendment. The Constitution only requires that three-fourths of the states ratify so that an Amendment will be added to the Constitution. If three-quarters of the states ratify, the Amendment is passed. No provisions are stated concerning any announcement.

# ORIGINAL

14. Printing the Constitution, with the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, by the Virginia Legislature is prima facie evidence of ratification. The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment is now, and has been since 1812, the official Law of the Land and a valid part of the Constitution for the united States of America.

15. Following Virginia's publication of March 12, 1819, other states and territories quickly followed suit.

Word of Virginia's publication quickly spread throughout the States and both Rhode Island and Kentucky published the new Amendment in 1822. Ohio first published in 1824. Maine ordered 10,000 copies of the Constitution with the 13th Amendment to be printed for use in the schools in 1825, and again in 1831 for their Census Edition. Indiana Revised Laws of 1831 published the 13th Article on p. 20. Northwestern Territories published in 1833. Ohio published in 1831 and 1833. Then came the Wisconsin Territory in 1839; Iowa Territory in 1843; Ohio again, in 1848; Kansas Statutes in 1855; and Nebraska Territory six times in a row from 1855 to 1860.

16. The title "Esquire," which Attorneys have freely adopted and claim, is a "title of nobility or honor." They have no right to be a citizen of the united States, and cannot hold any office of trust or profit. All laws passed by a Senate, or a House of Representatives, that has a sitting member who claims the title of Esquire, or any other Title of Nobility, are null and void.

17. When an Attorney is admitted to the "Bar" they are granted the title "Esquire." In England a knight held the title of "Squire" and his armor bearer was granted the title "Esquire". King George, of Revolutionary War fame, established the International Bar Association (IBA) and authorized the IBA to grant the title of Attorney and the associated title, Esquire, to all Lawyers who joined the IBA. Because the International Bar Association, to which the other Bar Associations, ABA and State Bars belong, still grants the titles of "Attorney" and "Esquire" as approved and permitted by the King, or Queen of England the titles "Attorney" and "Esquire" are titles of nobility granted by the King or Queen of England.

18. Every Congress since 1812 has contained individuals who claim titles of nobility. Thus, every Congress since 1812 is unconstitutional. No valid laws have been passed, no valid Amendments to the US Constitution have been adopted, no additional States have been properly created. All States formed since 1812 do not exist as valid States.

19. Every Federal and State Supreme Court is composed of Attorneys who claim the title of "Esquire." These Supreme Courts are unconstitutionally staffed. The constitution does not require that any specific learning or knowledge be had by anyone for any position. Any Sovereign can "sit" on the Supreme Court.

20. The constitutions of most states formed since 1812 require that the State Attorney General be a member of the Bar. The Attorney General is serving unlawfully and the provision in the State Constitution is unconstitutional.

21. In Colonial America, attorneys trained attorneys but most held no "title of nobility" or "honor". There was no requirement that one be a lawyer to hold the position of district attorney, attorney general, or judge; a citizen's "counsel of choice" was not restricted to a lawyer; there were no state or national bar associations. The only organization that certified lawyers was the International Bar Association (IBA), chartered by the King of England, headquartered in London, and closely associated with the international banking system. Lawyers admitted to the IBA received the rank "Esquire" -- a "title of nobility".

22. Just holding a Title of Nobility is not the basic problem. The problem lies in the Oath that accompanies the granting of the Title. You never get anything for nothing. The Oath requires strict allegiance to the codes of the "Bar" Association. Even today, an Attorney's first obligation is not to his, or her, client, but to the court. This creates a conflict of interest, because the Attorney has accepted payment from the client.

No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.

New Testament | Matthew 6:24

23. All of the laws passed since 1812, are invalid.



# ORIGINAL

from the date of the decision so branding it. An unconstitutional law, in legal contemplation, is as inoperative as if it had never been passed. Such a statute leaves the question that it purports to settle just as it would be had the statute not been enacted.

"Since an unconstitutional law is void, the general principles follow that it imposes no duties, confers no rights, creates no office, bestows no power or authority on anyone, affords no protection, and justifies no acts performed under it. . .

A void act cannot be legally consistent with a valid one. An unconstitutional law cannot operate to supersede any existing valid law. Indeed, insofar as a statute runs counter to the fundamental law of the land, it is superseded thereby.

No one is bound to obey an unconstitutional law and no courts are bound to enforce it."

Black's Law Dictionary, 6th Edition, Page 260.

## CONCLUSION

Pursuant to the facts established, The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution for the united States as originally passed in 1812, and as set forth to wit:

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the united States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

The true 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution for the united states of America

is a true and valid Amendment to the said Constitution and must be recognized as the valid "Law of the Land" in all States and venues.

It is the finding of this Court that this printed Finding of Facts are true and correct, so executed this 18<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2004.

By the court Richard Peter  
Signature

Justice Richard Peter county Clark  
Print

By the court William Joseph  
Signature

Justice William Joseph county Frank  
Print

By the court Sharon Lee  
Signature

Justice Sharon Lee county Borough of Palmer  
Print

By the court Clark David  
Signature

Justice CLARK DAVID county CLARK  
Print

# ORIGINAL

By the court Samuel Mae  
Signature

Justice Samuel Mae county Clark  
Print

By the court Darrell George  
Signature

Justice Darrell George county Clark  
Print

By the court Ronald Doyle  
Signature

Justice Ronald Doyle county Clark  
Print

By the court Michael Frances  
Signature

Justice Michael Frances county Clark  
Print

By the court Richard Lee  
Signature

Justice Richard Lee county anchorage  
Print

By the court Steven John  
Signature

Justice Steven John county El Paso  
Print

By the court Robert Arthur  
Signature

Justice Robert Arthur county Brown  
Print

By the court Delant Cory  
Signature

Justice Delant Cory county Jackson

ORIGINAL

Harry

I, \_\_\_\_\_ duly appointed and commissioned, hereby witness to the above signatures, being the one's identified as the Justices, called by Clark county common law court on this 18 day of October, Anno domini 2004, and called to order by, Brent Hadlon; Gundersen, to hear and establish the facts as stated herein, and as those facts being true, correct and certain, to any matter relating to Brent Hadlon; Gundersen,

TO WIT:

Brent

Sign Manual

Under the full Faith and Credit of the several states.



Harry  
dejure Notary by necessity  
Clark county, Nevada state  
Commission expires - Life

Harry

Common law Notary

My commission expires

Life

fee

\$1.00





In addition to the Public and Official Publications shown above the following Private Publications also show the Amendment in its proper place and validly existing as a part of the Constitution for the united States of America.

"The History of the World", Samuel Maunder, Harper, New York, 1850, vol. 2, p.462. Republished by Wm. Burris, Baltimore, 1856, vol. 2, p.462.

"The Rights of an American Citizen", Benj. Oliver, Counsellor at Law, Boston, 1832, p. 89.

"Laws of the United States of America", Bioren and Duane, Philadelphia & Washington, 1815, vol. 1, p.74. [See: Note below]

"The American Politician", M. Sears, Boston, 1842, p.27.

"Constitution of the United States", C.A. Cummings, Lynn, Massachusetts, not dated, p.35.

"Political Text Book Containing the Declaration of Independence", Edward Currier, Blake, Holliston, Mass. 1841, p.129.

"Brief Exposition of the Constitution of the United States for the use of Common Schools", John S. Hart, A.M. (Principal of Philadelphia High School and Professor of Moral Mental and Political Science), Butler and Co., Philadelphia, 1850, p.100.

"Porter's Justice", H. Porter, U.S. District Court Judge, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1828, p.404, 2nd Edition [the 1st Ed., 1816, does not have "Titles of Nobility"].



State of Nevada  
County of Clark

I certify that this is a true and correct copy of  
a document in the possession of

BARRY HANCOCK,

ON OCT 25, 2008

GREGORY W.  
(Signature of Notary)

20041025-0002951

Fee: \$35.00

N/C Fee: \$0.00

10/25/2004

11:41:24

T20040119312

Requestor:

JAMES COMET BARRUS JR

Frances Deane

Clark County Recorder

DMU

Page: 23

Return to:

James Comet, Barrus Jr  
% temporary mailing location  
7194 South 2740 East  
Salt Lake City, Utah [84121]

## FINDING OF FACTS

### THE ORIGINAL THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

Finding of Fact

7 pages

Supporting documents

15 pages

RECEIVED  
OCT 18 2004

ORIGINAL

FILED  
OCT 18 2004

Nevada state court

Nevada state court  
superior court common law venue  
original and exclusive jurisdiction  
united States of America  
Nevada Republic (organic)

Nevada state court

Nevada state court

Nevada Republic

united States of  
America

To:

1. COUNTY OF CLARK (sic)
2. STATE OF NEVADA (sic)
3. UNITED STATES (sic)

## FINDINGS OF FACT

Comes now Brent and hereby presents the following facts of truth to the Common Law Justices on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2004 for their consideration of truth and fact.

### Facts

1. There are ongoing unlawful attempts by legislators, judges and bureaucrats to abrogate and modify our Constitution. Our freedom is under attack. Not from an armed outside enemy, but from trusted officials whom we have elected, or appointed, to watch over our Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. The no more insidious assault than an attack by trusted individuals from within the system. These people have violated their Constitutional duties.

2. "Titles of nobility" were prohibited in both Article VI of the Articles of Confederation (1777) and in Article I, Sections 9 and 10 of the Constitution for the united States (1787);

Articles of Confederation: Article VI. No State, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any King, Prince or State; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince or foreign State; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

Constitution: Article I, Section 9: No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Nevada state court  
Page 1 of 7



# ORIGINAL

Section. 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

3. Although already prohibited by the Constitution, an additional "title of nobility" amendment was proposed in 1789, and again in 1810, known as the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment. The Founding Fathers wanted an Amendment that provided a punishment for those who defied the Law. The 1810 Amendment was properly ratified by the States and thus became a part of the Constitution, and thereby the law of the land.

4. The founding fathers saw such a serious threat in "titles of nobility" and "honors" that anyone receiving them would forfeit their citizenship, and never again be able to hold any office in either the federal or State government. Since the government prohibited them several times over four decades, and went through the amending process (even though "titles of nobility" were already prohibited by the Constitution), the Amendment carries much more significance for our Founding Fathers than is readily apparent today.

5. In an attempt to unlawfully change the Constitution, the predecessors of the above listed individuals quietly removed a valid Amendment to the Constitution for the united States of America. Their actions were timed to coincide with the tumult and confusion of the War of 1812, when the Capital Building and many of the original records were destroyed by the British. The removal was completed following the Civil War. This Amendment, the 13<sup>th</sup>, was properly ratified in 1812. It has never been reversed, and so, it is still the law of the land, Today. The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment bars all individuals who claim a title of nobility from holding any office of honor or trust.

"If any citizen of the United States shall accept, claim, receive, or retain any title of nobility or honour, or shall without the consent of Congress, accept and retain any present, pension, office, or emolument of any kind whatever, from any emperor, king, prince, or foreign power, such person shall cease to be a citizen of the United States, and shall be incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under them, or either of them."

The true 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the Constitution for the united states of America

6. When the Proposed Amendment was passed by the Congress there were 17 States. Ratification requires  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the then existing States accept the Amendment. Thirteen States were required to Ratify the Amendment. The order of ratification is:

December 25, 1810:	Maryland ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 1 <sup>st</sup> state.
January 31, 1811:	Kentucky ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 2 <sup>nd</sup> state.
January 31, 1811:	Ohio unanimously ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 3 <sup>rd</sup> state.
February 2, 1811:	Delaware ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 4 <sup>th</sup> state.
February 6, 1811:	Pennsylvania ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 5 <sup>th</sup> state.
February 13, 1811:	New Jersey ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 6 <sup>th</sup> state.
October 24, 1811:	Vermont ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 7 <sup>th</sup> state.
November 21, 1811:	Tennessee ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 8 <sup>th</sup> state.
November 22, 1811:	Georgia ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 9 <sup>th</sup> state.
December 23, 1811:	North Carolina ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 10 <sup>th</sup> state.
February 27, 1812:	Massachusetts ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 11 <sup>th</sup> state.
March 12, 1812:	New York fails ratification of the 13th Amendment.
April 30, 1812:	Louisiana becomes the 18th state in the Union, but is not consulted on the pending constitutional amendment.
June 12, 1812:	The War of 1812 begins.
June 12, 1812:	Governor Plumer of New Hampshire send letter to New Hampshire Legislature accompanied by letters from the Chief Executive Officers of Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Vermont indicating ratification of the 13 <sup>th</sup> Amendment by their State. Virginia thus is shown to be the 12 <sup>th</sup> State to ratify the Amendment.
December 9, 1812:	New Hampshire ratifies the 13th Amendment, the 13 <sup>th</sup> of the 13 states required.

7. On March 10, 1819, the Virginia legislature passed Act No. 280 (Virginia Archives of Richmond, "misc." file, p. 299 for micro-film):